

## WASHINGTON.

## PROSPECTS OF THE FORCE BILL.

THE TRICK OF GEN. BUTLER—CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE—THE NEW RULE ONLY APPLIES TO A QUORUM—EASE WITH WHICH THE BILL COULD HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UP IN AN HONEST WAY—GEN. BUTLER AND MR. RANDALL AS LEADERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Force bill, being the unfinished business, will be taken up again tomorrow morning. As more than 20 hours of the last legislative day were spent principally in calling the roll, and as the Speaker has ruled that those rolls form a part of the journal, the reading of that journal, unless dispensed with by unanimous consent or by a two-thirds vote suspending the rules, will occupy several hours. After that, Mr. Coburn has the floor for an hour, and may call the previous question, after admitting such amendments as he may choose. It is hardly probable that the previous question will be seconded to-morrow, unless the door for amendments is opened very widely. Mr. Cannon has already given notice of one to strike out the section giving the President power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Hoar has announced that he will move to strike out the first, second, and fourth sections. These refer to the invasion of a State by two or more persons, a conspiracy to usurp government by two or more persons, and to the duties of election officers. Gen. Butler will also move to limit the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus to two years, the object being to prevent the next President, should he be a Democrat, from exercising this power. Should any of these important amendments be cut off, members who favor them will vote against the bill, and there is little probability that it will be agreed to in any form.

## FILIBUSTERING AGAINST THE FORCE BILL.

THE TRICK OF GEN. BUTLER—CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE—THE NEW RULE ONLY APPLIES TO A QUORUM—EASE WITH WHICH THE BILL COULD HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UP IN AN HONEST WAY—GEN. BUTLER AND MR. RANDALL AS LEADERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The dead-lock in the House of Representatives, which continued from 7 o'clock last evening until 4 o'clock this afternoon, was the result of two blunders made by Gen. Butler and his associates. The first blunder was to suppose that they could gain any advantage by resorting to a disreputable trick in order to get their caucus Force bill before the House, and the other to imagine that they were strong enough to accomplish anything without the assistance of the men who are the recognized leaders of their party—such men as Messrs. Blaine, Davis, Garfield, Ellis H. Roberts, Judge Poland, and others.

The trick was thoroughly characteristic of Gen. Butler and the desperate set of politicians who compose the greater part of the rank and file of his following. Every day this week they had attempted to induce the House to consider the Force bill, but every time they had made such a proposition it had been voted down by a large majority. Finally, yesterday morning the several reports from the committees that have been investigating in the South came in conflict with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, when Mr. Poland explained that, by an understanding with Mr. Garfield, he would not interpose any objection to the consideration of the Appropriation bill, provided that after it passed he had an opportunity to call up his Arkansas resolutions. Of course Messrs. Coburn and Butler did not agree to this, but after a long debate they were voted down and had to submit. When the question of taking a recess was raised, Mr. Garfield said that it was to be devoted to the consideration of the Appropriation bill, and Mr. Coburn moved to amend by setting the evening aside for the Force bill. This the House would not agree to. The evening session last night was therefore generally understood to be for the purpose of proceeding with the Appropriation bill.

Unless the business of the House is to be of unusual interest or importance, many of the members are in the habit of absenting themselves from the evening sessions. Gen. Butler anticipated that this would be the case last night, and so caused all the friends of the Force bill to be present, while more than one half of the Democrats and many of the Republicans who are expected to vote against it were not in their seats when the House was called to order. It is doubtful if there was a quorum, all told, at half-past 7. Gen. Butler's plan only partly succeeded. He was able to prevent the House from going into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill, but there his power stopped. The Republicans present did not constitute a quorum of the House. No business could be transacted without a quorum. The Democrats would not assist in making a quorum, but sat still in their seats and refused to vote, thus throwing the House into that condition where nothing was in order but a call of the House or a motion to adjourn. In this condition the House continued until nearly noon to-day.

The order of events, which was several times repeated, was as follows: Calling the Yeas and Nays on calling the House; calling the House; voting to continue or discontinue proceedings under the call; reconsidering the last vote; voting to lay the reconsideration on the table; a vote on any new question that might be raised; a motion to call the House, &c. Whenever the proceedings under the call of the House were stopped, and on the next motion the Democrats refused to vote, another call was ordered, and the old routine was continued. It will be seen that the new rule could not reach this case, as that only applies when a quorum is present, and then it gives the control of business to the majority of the House.

At about noon to-day the result of a vote showed for the first time the presence of more than 145 Republicans, and the dead-lock was broken. At the same time the number of motions which were pending or which were still in order was great enough to consume the time for four hours longer, and then, the bill being fairly before the House, an adjournment was carried. Had not the Democrats resorted to a trick in the hope of getting the bill up in a thin house, the great waste of time at this critical stage of the session might have been saved. Had it been publicly announced that an attempt would be made to take up the Force bill, the Republicans would all have been there, and would have been able either to take it up without delay, or to have refused to do so; in which case the Appropriation bill might have been proceeded with. Again, had Gen. Butler consented with the Speaker, or with the men who are accustomed to control the business of the House, and his followers would have learned that the consideration of their bill was as high a question of privilege—having been the result of a suspension of the rules—as any motion that could be made, except one to consider an appropriation bill, and that they could probably have got the whole Republican vote in favor of taking it up, even though a minority of them intended to vote against the bill. Gen. Butler, on this as on many former occasions, showed himself an unskillful leader. Many of his propositions in parliamentary law were absurd, and while he showed great fertility of resource, his suggestions were generally of an impracticable or revolutionary character. For example, he and others insisted that while the roll-call was proceeding it was in order for any member to call attention to the fact that another member was present, but had not answered to his name, and to demand that he be required to do so. This the Speaker denied, and finally told those who were urging that such a proceeding would convert the House into a mob, and make it possible for any one to obstruct business, even by preventing a call of

the roll. Then after the result had been announced and it disclosed the absence of a quorum, Gen. Butler demanded that the Speaker, knowing that a quorum was in the hall, should declare that fact, and so cause the House to proceed with business. Mr. Blaine replied that such rulings as this had been the basis of the worst parliamentary frauds that had been perpetrated in State Legislatures. If the Speaker was allowed to go behind the record and declare a fact to be different from what the record showed, the House would be constantly sitting upon a volcano.

Never during his whole service as Speaker of the House has Mr. Blaine displayed to better advantage his exceptional ability as a parliamentary and presiding officer, or his power to dispose instantly of the most perplexing questions. His rulings invariably were approved by both sides of the House, and if the Democrats appealed from them it was generally for the purpose of delay, and not because of any doubt as to the correctness of his decisions. Mr. Randall, who led the Democrats, also displayed his parliamentary skill to much better advantage even than during the long session over the Civil Rights bill. Then he simply had to organize his forces and proceed by a given rule; last night the proceedings were of a unique character, and he showed himself equal to the emergency. The order in the House during the night was as good as could be expected. At about midnight caucuses were taken from seats in the galleries and made into temporary beds in the open spaces behind the desks, and upon these 20 or 30 members, in addition to those who found places on the sofas, slept most of the night. Now and then, when a division of the House was called and they were aroused suddenly, much sport was caused by their sleepy and disordered appearance.

## SENATOR MORTON'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BILL.

## AN UNSATISFACTORY DEBATE THEREON—THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW PLANS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate to-day has been engaged in discussing the bill offered by Mr. Morton about three weeks ago, to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. This bill is intended to take the place of the 23d joint rule of both Houses, adopted for the same purpose in 1855. This rule provides, among other things, that if, upon the reading of the certificates of the electoral votes any question shall arise in regard to the votes therein certified, the Senate shall withdraw and consider the question in its own chamber, the House remaining and considering it also. If the vote of any State is objected to it shall not be counted, except by the concurrent votes of both Houses, and no debate shall take place in either House in regard to the question before it. The bill, which has been under consideration, provides in lieu of the above section that no electoral vote or votes from any State, to the counting of which objections have been made, shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of both Houses, and that debate to a limited extent on such objection shall be allowed. It further provides that if more than one return shall be received from a State purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes, that return only from such State shall be counted which the two Houses acting separately shall each decide to be the true and valid return.

The debate was a very general one, and a great variety of opinions were expressed in regard to it. It seemed to be generally conceded that, although in some respects it was an improvement upon the old rule, in others it was far worse. The provision in regard to debate on any votes objected to is a highly important and desirable one, the necessity for which was manifested in the last election, when the Arkansas returns were not impressed with the great seal of the State, for the reason that the State had no such seal, a fact which the clerk attempted to convey to the Senate but was prevented, the Senators shouting where debate was needed when the Vice-President decided that the vote of Georgia could be counted if it did not change the result. The most important difference between this bill and the twenty-second joint rule is in regard to the necessity of a joint affirmative vote of both Senate and House to exclude the vote of any State instead of a concurrent vote to count it. It is difficult to understand the superiority of the former provision over the latter, for the rejection in one case or the acceptance in the other, of the vote of a State, might be equally provocative of harm.

The whole discussion was a very unsatisfactory one, and few Senators seemed to be wholly pleased with the bill. Mr. Edmunds advocated a court of appeals, in case of differences, to consist of four members of each House, who, in turn, should be overruled by the joint convention. The vote stood 29 to 23, Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling, Edgmonds, Jones, Sprague, Stewart, and Windom, with the Democrats, voting against it.

## PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE DISTRICT.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PROBABILITY OF HAVING A DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—THE ELECTION INTENDED TO VINDICATE EX-GOV. SHEPHERD—SOME OF THE JOBS IN THE BILL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Committee on the District of Columbia had last Monday evening in the House for their reports, and brought up their Tax bill for the support of the District Government in the next fiscal year. During the consideration of the bill, an amendment was offered to provide for the election of a Delegate in Congress, but the Speaker pro tem, G. F. Hoar, immediately ruled it out of order, as not germane to a Tax bill. The bill was not passed, as no quorum was present when the vote was reached. Since Monday the Committee on the District has held another meeting and reported a new tax bill, one section of which provides for the election of a delegate on the 1st of June next. The Commissioners now in charge of the District are by the new bill authorized to cause the election for this delegate to take place in accordance with the acts of the late Legislative Assembly. The registration of voters for the year 1892 is to stand as the registration for the new election, subject to such changes as the late Board of Registration may make, and that Board is required to act for this purpose.

It is openly asserted in Washington that the only purpose of this election is to secure the vindication of ex-Gov. Shepherd by the people of the District—as may be very easily done by means of the old machinery of elections in this District, under which the great mass of ignorant black voters only registered the will of the Ring. It is even believed that the President contemplates giving Mr. Shepherd one of the most respectable positions under the Government, should he thus be vindicated. The Surveyor of the District admitted himself responsible in his testimony before the Special Investigation Committee last year for the worst of the false measurements made by officers of the Board of Public Works. To show their disapproval of all this, and because his compensation was too great, the Committee reported the following clause as a part of the bill abolishing the old District government: "No salary or compensation shall be paid to the Surveyor of the District, or to any of his subordinates, except such fees for special surveys as are allowed by law."

Now the Committee on the District propose to repeal this proposition and restore the salary of the Surveyor. So, too, the salary of the Assistant Engineer, who, under the Ring, was paid \$3,600, was reduced by Congress, at the instance of the Investigating Committee, to \$1,800. This was a blow at

the other Engineer, who had certified to false measurements, and it was supposed that after this salary was reduced that he would resign, but he did not, and now the District Committee propose in their new bill to equalize salaries; and under its provisions, should it become a law, the Assistant Engineer would, no doubt, be restored to his old pay.

Of course almost every measure has some good features, and among those in this is a provision for the destruction of all bonds and certificates redeemed by the Commissioners of the District or the Sinking Fund Commissioners. This will prevent the certificates from being again hypothecated. An attempt will be made to pass this bill under a suspension of the rules, but every honest Member ought to insist that some of the jobs be first taken out of it.

## REPORT ON THE MISSISSIPPI TROUBLES.

TWO REPORTS BROUGHT IN BY THE MISSISSIPPI COMMITTEE—SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY (REPUBLICAN)—COMBINATIONS OF THE WHITE PEOPLE TO PREVENT NEGRO OFFICIALS FROM BEING ELECTED—GOV. AMES JUSTIFIED AND THE FORCE BILL RECOMMENDED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House Committee which visited Mississippi to investigate the condition of affairs in that State will submit two reports, the Republicans uniting in a majority, and the Democrats in a minority report. The former one was agreed upon to-day. It begins by giving a statement of facts concerning the troubles arising out of the election from office of Peter Crosby, elected Sheriff of Warren County, Mississippi, at the November election of 1873. It states that shortly after his election there was formed in Vicksburg an association called the Tax-payers' League, the object of which organization was to correct alleged misapplication of funds both of the city and county. That early in 1874 another organization made its appearance, narrower in its purposes, illegal in its aims, and basing itself upon an embodiment of force and a readiness to use violence for the purpose of controlling and overthrowing the will of the majority lawfully expressed in the form of an election. This interior organization has not yet such precise form, and so distinct an existence as in Louisiana, but is unquestionably an extension in Mississippi of the White League organization, whose headquarters are at New-Orleans. The purposes of these organizations are, first, to make census and enrollment of all white men in the State; second, to incorporate into interior military organizations all whites who will join with them; third, to set aside, by whatever means may be necessary, the election of colored men to office, and to nullify the Enforcement act; fourth, to allow none but white men to be elected to or to hold office.

The Committee then recites fully the means taken by these organizations to control registration, by keeping out of the City of Vicksburg, under show of force, any persons they chose to keep out. They patrolled the streets, had a countersign, and attended in armed bodies at the registration of voters. The Committee reviews fully the causes leading to the election of Mr. Crosby from office, and states that the regularly elected officers of the county were by "liners" ousted from office. Entire records, papers, offices, the Court-house, and all the county property were unlawfully seized upon by an illegal combination of men, in direct and palpable violation and deliberate transgression of all principles and forms of law known to any civilized people.

The Committee then recites facts concerning the Cherry-st. fight in Vicksburg, and says: "To read reports of newspapers or to take testimony of some of the participants, the passage of the Bridge of Lodi was nothing to the fight on Cherry-st. Black people, on being fired upon, scattered in all directions, singly or in groups, and occasionally returned an ineffectual fire."

The report then sets forth the names of those killed and the circumstances attending the killing. It regards the questions arising from the condition of the public mind in those respects as grave and serious, the whole fabric of society having been subverted by war; traditions, prejudices, habits, and inherited beliefs having been overturned by irresistible force. The old relation between master and slave is discussed, the difference in condition, &c., and a picture is drawn of the slave brought from his lowly condition of servitude to the inexorable level of legal and political equality. The changes of the war brought no changes in human nature, and though the war compelled the obedience of the conquered, it does not bring obedience from the heart of the man who lost his all by it. The report does not say that there exists throughout the South a hatred to the negro merely because he is a negro, but the hatred of negro officers of municipalities, legislatures, and States is intense. There is a dislike to recognize the negro as a citizen, and the negroes should always vote for white men, but they cannot induce the negroes to abandon the party which liberates them and give them their rights. Negroes are incapable of combination, unfit for conspiracy, gentle in temper, and enduring to a fault. The whites control land, commerce, the press, the telegraph wires; buy corruptly the services of the colored men, and magnify the offenses of colored men, &c. The report concludes as follows:

The Committee believe there is urgent necessity for further action by this Congress, and would recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the violent overthrow of law and order in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the application of Gov. Ames for troops, and the action of the President in ordering them sent to that city.

## THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY THINKS THE INCREASED WHISKY TAX A MISTAKE—THE SUGAR INTERESTS NOT DISCONTENTED WITH THE BILL—ANY AMENDMENT WOULD INURE THE DEFEAT OF THE MEASURE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate Finance Committee spent several hours to-day in the consideration of the House Tax and Tariff bill, and had before them Secretary Brewster, Commissioner Douglas, Mr. Blodgett, in charge of the Customs Division of the Secretary's Office, and a number of sugar refiners of New-York. The Secretary expressed his views as heretofore given, as against the increase of the whisky tax, and in favor of taxing tea and coffee. He thought more money could be collected at 80 cents per gallon than at 90 cents, but he thought the present tax high enough. He regretted that the session was so near an end, and that there was not sufficient time left to amend the bill. The Commissioner expressed no opinion whatever, and made no recommendations. He answered such questions as were put to him, and gave such facts and figures as he had bearing on the subject. Mr. Blodgett had a mass of information on the subject of tea and coffee, and spoke earnestly in favor of taxing these articles, arguing that the tax would come from China, Japan, and Brazil, and not from the consumers. The sugar refiners, notwithstanding the bungling and uncertain language in which that part of the bill is clothed, are in favor of the measure as it passed the House.

During the session Mr. Ferry of Michigan, a member of the Committee, offered a proposition declaring that the bill should not be amended; but this was voted down. The Chairman, Senator Sherman, said he was opposed to the whisky clause of the bill, but he could see no possible chance of doing anything with it in the way of amendment, owing to the early dissolution of this Congress. Several members of the Ways and Means Committee have urged the Senate Committee not to amend the bill, and Mr. Dawes has served notice on the Committee that if they amend the House bill it will certainly fail, and he should wash his hands of the responsibility. He particularly gave them to understand that if the bill ever came back to the House it would be beaten. It is the opinion generally among members of the House Committee, that the bill as it is will be agreed to and will pass the Senate.

(For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see P. 10 Page 1.)

## A CHURCH CRUSHED IN.

## A CONGREGATION OVERWHELMED BY A FALLING WALL.

A FEARFUL DISASTER IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH IN THIS CITY—THE ROOF BEATEN IN BY THE TOPPLING-OVER OF A LOFTY WALL—THE INCIDENTS OF THE CALAMITY—FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY-NINE TAKEN WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL—THE STATEMENT OF MEN WHO SAW THE ACCIDENT.

A terrible calamity, attended with a deplorable loss of life and occurring in circumstances of impressive solemnity, took place in this city last evening. In the very middle of services in a church crowded to its utmost capacity with an attentive and interested congregation, a part of the roof of the edifice was crushed in by the falling of a lofty wall adjoining. Several persons were crushed to death and many were injured. In the panic, which was excited in the large assemblage of people, and in the fierce struggle for safety which immediately took place, there were numerous accidents from trampling and from the heaping up of masses of thronging, terror-stricken men and women. Five lives were lost by the disaster, and 29 persons were so severely injured as to require hospital treatment, while many more went to their homes with less serious wounds and hurts.

## THE SUDDEN HORROR IN THE CHURCH.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISASTER IN THE SACRED BUILDING—THE EFFECT UPON THE CONGREGATION—THE CROWD TRIAMPHANT AND CRUSHING EACH OTHER IN THE PANIC.

The disaster which occurred at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church at Duane-st. and City Hall-place, last evening, was one of the most appalling that has occurred in this city for several years. It caused the almost instant death of five persons and the wounding of about fifty others, some of them fatally. As it is the season of Lent, evening services have been held during the week, and last night the Rev. Father Carroll, of St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-st., was delivering a lecture appropriate to the season. The church was crowded, and there was hardly standing room in the passage ways. It is estimated that at least 2,000 persons were in the building. The galleries in particular, were filled to their utmost capacity.

About 8 o'clock, while Father Carroll was delivering his lecture, a terrible noise was heard and immediately the plastering of the ceiling over the east gallery, to the right of the entrance door, began to fall on the heads of those beneath. The next instant, almost before any one had time to take warning, a mass of bricks came tumbling through the ceiling, carrying with it the beams, roofing, and several hundred square feet of ceiling. The bricks fell through in two places and, in their fall, completely crushed eight persons into splinters and ruined eight others. A large coping-stone fell into one of the pews, and it appeared from the blood that was battered on the back that it must have struck some one, probably inflicting a fatal injury. The wreck that was caused by the falling materials was such that it is a marvel that any one of the occupants of the eight pews crushed escaped instant death. Some of the bricks and rubbish fell over the gallery into the sanctuary, and destroyed the chair in which Father Carroll, the rector of the church, had been sitting, and from which he had just risen upon hearing the noise caused by the falling bricks.

As soon as the persons in the east gallery, who were not injured, recovered from the momentary consternation, over fifty of them began to climb over the front and hung by their hands, shrieking for help. The remainder began rushing to the entrance doors, and in the hurry and excited confusion each sought to make good his own escape regardless of every one else. Those in the west gallery, who were in no danger at all, were as much panic-stricken as the others, and rushed out by the narrow doorway in the widest alarm. The stairways were even more narrow than the doorway, and after descending about half a dozen stairs turned sharply to the left. Before those who had started down first could reach this turn, the mass that crowded after them threw them from their feet, and in a few minutes the whole passage-way from the foot of the stairs to the main doorway was blocked up with men and women, thrown down and lying in heaps, while a struggling mass of people were shouting from the stairway for egress. It unfortunately happened that only one of the double doors of the main entrance was open, and the crowd which jammed this, in their efforts to escape, prevented those who had fallen from rising again to their feet.

Those who were unhurt in the east gallery, who happened to be near the doorway, also made a rush down a similar narrow stairway; but before they could reach the bend the partition which acted in the place of a balustrade gave way, and precipitated the unfortunate people into the passage-way below. Before they could rise to their feet those who followed fell upon them, and several were injured before they could rise. The scene at this moment was one of the wildest panic, and the cries and groans which went up were heartrending.

The congregation in the body of the church also made an attempt to get out by the doors leading to the main entrance, and the few who succeeded in getting into the passage-way only added to the confusion, in their vain attempts to pass the heap of prostrate human forms. Father Carroll, the rector, as soon as he saw that the people were rushing from the galleries, and that the persons from the main body of the church could not get out by the doors, called a police officer who was present to aid him in clearing the main doorway, in order that the frightened congregation might have an opportunity to get out of the building, as he had found it impossible to calm them by any words that he could say.

The priest and the officer then forced their way through the mass that had collected in the doorway leading from the center aisle, and raised several and pushed others backward, in order to open the remaining door of the double door. The stiffness of the bolts caused by the late damp weather rendered this very difficult, especially as the excited crowd pressed continually on both the officer and priest. After a short interval the two doors were thrown wide open, and the surging crowd rushed into the street, regardless of those upon whom they trampled. Many were thus severely injured, and others sustained bruises and contusions, but not of such a serious nature as to require their removal to the hospital. The list of these persons could not be ascertained last evening.

As soon as it was possible to give an alarm the Fire Departments were summoned to the church, and the firemen soon removed the debris, and, with the aid of the police, took the dead from under the ruins. The bodies were conveyed to Sweeney's Hotel, which is close by the church, and where they were laid out for identification prior to removal to the Franklin Street Police Station or to the homes of friends. The ambulance was also summoned from the Park Hospital, and, as soon as it was possible, all the injured were conveyed to that institution, where a large staff of volunteer surgeons aided the regular house surgeons in their duties. One poor boy, about 9 years old, was picked up insensible and being supposed to be dead, was removed to the Franklin-st. Police Station, where, after a short time, he showed signs of consciousness and a Police

surgeon was summoned. After a cursory examination, it was decided that he should be removed to the Park Hospital, as he was suffering from severe contusions and concussion of the brain.

## THE LIST OF THE STRICKEN.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Many of the persons only slightly injured were taken home by their friends, and their names could not be ascertained. The dead boy Feeney was taken to his home at No. 19 City Hall-place. The other four persons who were killed were taken to the Sixth Precinct Station. Twenty-nine of the injured were taken to the Park Hospital, of whom a number were sent to their homes, as their injuries were not of a very serious character, and others were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Nine persons still remain in the Park Hospital under treatment.

Following is a complete list of the killed and injured so far as could be ascertained, at the Park Hospital and the Sixth Precinct Police Station:

THE DEAD.

Conners, Mary A., age 35, No. 37 Park-st.; Feeney, M., boy, age 9, No. 19 City Hall-place; McGarry, Michael, age 20, No. 48 Park-st.; McGinnis, Catharine, age 50, No. 19 City Hall-place; McGinnis, Rosanna, age 10, 19 City Hall-place.

THE INJURED.

Baptiste, Mrs. Catherine, age 37, No. 123 Roosevelt-st.; scalp wound; taken home.

Conley, Mary, age 36, No. 123 Roosevelt-st.; scalp wound; taken home.

Condon, Edward, age 37, No. 90 Bayard-st.; scalp wound; taken home.

Cunningham, Patrick, age 27, No. 12 Greenwicht-st.; scalp wound; taken home.

Devill, Charles, age 65, No. 22 New Chambers-st.; scalp wound; taken home.

Dempsey, Mary, age 55, No. 18 Mott-st.; shock; taken home.

Donovan, Thomas, age 30, No. 73 Madison-st.; scalp wound; taken home.

Donovan, Ellen, age 35; sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Fay, Patrick, age 9, No. 42 Elizabeth-st.; severe scalp wound.

Freel, Lizzie, age 17, No. 76 Frankfort-st.

Farley, Elizabeth, age 35, No. 85 Greenwich-st.; scalp wound.

Gibbons, Magie, age 19, No. 494 Pearl-st.; scalp wound; taken home.

Griffin, Jeremiah, age 9, No. 18 Oak-st.; shock; taken home.

Hatten, Kate, age 17, No. 15 Jacob-st.; scalp wound.

Hesley, Dennis, age 12, No. 228 Walker-st.; shock.

Kelly, Ellen, age 25, No. 220 Front-st.; taken home.

Kelch, Mary, age 50, No. 149 Washington-st.; taken home.

Kavanagh, Ellen, age 68, No. 45 Roosevelt-st.; contusion of leg; sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Kneeland, Mary, No. 101 Hudson-st.

Leveille, Patrick, age 30, No. 22 City Hall-place; back broken.

Lizby, Patrick, age 15, residence unknown; internal injuries.

Martin, Mary Jane, age 18, No. 49 Rose-st.; contusion of cranium and internal injuries; dying.

Mullen, Martha, age 10, No. 31 Park-st.; shock.

McGowan, Kate, age and residence unknown; taken home.

Murray, Michael, age 35, No. 74 New Church-st.; scalp wound; taken home.

Moore, Mary, age 23, No. 9 Frankfort-st.

Quinn, James, age 17, No. 34 City Hall-place; scalp wound.

Rice, James, age 22, No. 25 Cherry-st.; taken home.

Splaine, Michael, age 13, No. 22 Roosevelt-st.; scalp wound and right arm broken.

## SCENES AMONG THE VICTIMS.

THE PARK HOSPITAL FILLED WITH THE WOUNDED—THE BUILDING IN A STATE OF SIEGE FROM THE FRIENDS OF THE INJURED—THE SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION A SCENE OF SORROW.

The scene in the Park Hospital was pitiable. The place was tested to its utmost capacity, and as the sufferers were brought in and placed upon the couches their cries of pain and anguish were heart-rending. There were persons of all ages and both sexes. An old man, 68 years of age, who had received some scalp wounds, sat in a chair and rocked backward and forward bewailing his injuries. A little boy 8 years of age writhed in agony on a mattress on the floor, suffering from a compound fracture of the arm and internal injuries. Mary Jane Martin, age 18, was brought in unconscious and in a dying condition. Her injuries were concussion of the brain. A little boy who was brought in was overlooked for a time, and he lay on his cot silent, but apparently suffering severely. An examination showed that he was not seriously injured, being the victim merely of shock and fright. Mary Ellen Cavanagh and Teresa Williams, aged respectively 15 and 14, had severe hemorrhage of the nose and mouth from internal injuries in the head, and it was found necessary to stop the breathing through their noses in order to prevent them from bleeding to death. Only two persons who were taken to the Park Hospital received injuries which were regarded as certainly fatal. Their names are Mary Jane Martin, age 18, and Patrick Ledell, age 23.

About ten persons were suffering from dangerous wounds, and the rest had received contusions, scalp wounds, and bruises which it was believed they would survive. A number of physicians volunteered their services to the regular corps of hospital physicians and surgeons, and did good work in administering anodynes and relieving the agony of the sufferers. Among them were Drs. Chas. Wilson, Wm. Eckford, A. Williams, and Ramon Amable. Fathers Curran and Flynn of St. Andrew's Church, Father Carroll of St. Stephen's, and Father McGeehan of the Church of the Transfiguration, were in the hospital administering religious consolation and comfort to the sufferers, and passing from couch to couch with words of comfort and cheer.

The couches in the four rooms of the hospital were found to be entirely inadequate to accommodate the injured, and extra mattresses were brought from the City Hall and from the Oak-st. and Chambers-st. Police Stations. As is usual upon such occasions, those most slightly injured made the loudest cries, while those severely hurt gave hardly any sign. Charles Deblit, age 62, was covered with blood from several severe wounds in the head occasioned by the flying bricks; but he uttered no sound while the surgeon was shaving his head, sewing up his wounds, and setting the plasters. A woman named Mary Kehoe, who said she was 50 years of age, attracted the attention of the physicians by her wailings and moanings. When asked where she was injured, she said "her heart was broken." The doctors could find no sign of any injury upon her person, and she was recommended to go home. A little boy, apparently not more than 8 years old, who refused to give his name, was suffering from a broken rib and internal injuries. In addition to his wounds he was suffering from consumption, and coughed almost continuously. One of the attendant physicians administered an opiate to relieve his pains. The mother and sister of Mary Jane Martin were admitted to her bedside, and, when informed that she was dying, wept piteously, and clung devotedly to their injured relative. The woman was, however, beyond the power of recognition, and gave no token that she was aware of their presence. She was sitting in the gallery next to the wall when it fell in, and received its full force upon her head and back. Many of the wounded were removed at about 11 p.m. from the Park Hospital in ambulances, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The crowd of friends and relatives which surged about the Park Hospital and desired to be admitted was so great that an extra force of police officers had to be called into requisition to prevent their forcing their way within. Some of them begged to be admitted, and others attempted to force their way in violently, but the police succeeded, without resorting to extreme measures, in keeping the hospital comparatively free from all except the injured persons, the physicians, and the officials. The crowd remained outside until after midnight clamoring to be admitted, but of course their entreaties could not be heeded.

Four of the bodies were brought to the Sixth Precinct Police Station, and it was soon crowded with men, women and children seeking to learn the fate of their relatives. The covers were reverently lifted from the faces of the dead from time to time, and cries of sorrow and mourning filled the room. The crowd outside gradually increased and blocked up the sidewalk and street, and exclamations of pity

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## RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD. ANNUAL REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS—INCREASE OF NET EARNINGS OVER 1873—PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 25.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and the Board of Directors of the Northern Central Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. Col. Thos. A. Scott, the newly-elected President, submitted the annual report of the condition of the road. The report states the revenue of the main line, with its leased and controlling roads, was \$4,676,506.45, and the expenses were \$3,385,553.95, leaving as net earnings \$1,290,952.50.

In comparison with the year 1873, there was a decrease in gross earnings of \$54,565.15, equal to 7 per cent, and a decrease in the operating expenses of \$387,581.30, equal to 10.510 per cent. The increase in the net earnings was \$3,016.15, or 2.410 per cent. In the expenses for maintenance of way is included the cost of steel rails, purchased at an increased price over that of iron of \$40,000. The operating expenses were 72.410 per cent of gross earnings, while, in comparison with 1873, show a reduction of 2.10 per cent. The tonnage of the Northern Central Railroad in 1873 was 736,449 tons, and in 1874, 792,147 tons. There was a decrease in the trade going on to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Marysville and Dauphin of 25,700 tons; there was an increase of 14,736 tons to points on the Cumberland Valley road. The total tonnage to Baltimore was 133,170 tons—a reduction of 9,834 tons in 1874. The coal tonnage of the Shamokin Branch in 1874 was 601,988; in 1873, 655,854 tons, showing a decrease of 53,866 tons. The coal tonnage of the Elmira and Williamsport Railway in 1874 was 278,418 tons, and in 1873, 307,705 tons—a decrease of 29,287 tons. The bulk of this was shipped from the Elmira station, 92,908 tons in 1874—a reduction of 34,144 tons. In the northward bound anthracite trade there was a reduction of 9,232 tons. The coal tonnage of the Chemung road was reduced from 560,333 tons in 1873 to 746,175 in 1874—a total reduction of 182,217 tons. Of this reduction, the tonnage from the Blossburg coal region decreased from 600,475 tons in 1873 to 493,558 in 1874, a loss of 106,917 tons; and the anthracite coal trade from this Company's lines and from the Lehigh Valley road was reduced 53,000 tons. On the Canadawaga road, the coal tonnage of 1873 was 717,751 tons; in 1874, 630,505 tons—a reduction of 87,246 tons. Of this loss, 121,592 tons—a reduction of 167,099 tons. The rest in shipments from Coal Point.

It will be noticed that the reduction in the tonnage moved was almost entirely in coal, and was caused by the general prostration of the industrial pursuits of the country. After enlarging upon the injurious effects on the traffic of the road, caused by the want of proper terminal facilities in this city, and a reference to the contract by which the Northern Central Railroad Company had secured from the Union Railroad, by lease for 99 years, the right of trackage over the latter's tracks, and through its terminal facilities at the City of Baltimore, the report enumerates the following improvements recommended to be undertaken during the current year: A grain elevator at Canton with a storage capacity of 500,000 bushels and a total transfer capacity of 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels per annum; a warehouse for roll-in freight at Canton, 600 feet by 60, and a coal wharf and trestle at Canton, 600 feet long and 60 feet wide, over which 500,000 tons per annum can be transferred.

In order to meet the construction expenditures necessary during the current year for terminal facilities and to place the Company in funds to retire its floating debt, it is proposed to ask the stockholders to give authority to sell \$1,000,000 of the Reserved Consolidated General Mortgage bonds, and also to give the Board a further authority to sell the real estate not required for railroad purposes, and so many of the assets of the Company as in the judgment of the Board can be sold without detriment to the interests of the shareholders.

With regard to the freight war now waging between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which latter this road is associated in interest, the report makes this allusion: "Within the past few weeks severe competition for through traffic has been inaugurated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, perhaps with the view of deterring this Company from proceeding with its proposed terminal facilities at the City of Baltimore. It will